913
Pre

Prehistoric Artifacts

of North America

VOLUME XX NUMBER TWO 1986

Official publication of the GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS OF NORTH AMERICA

Official Publication of
The GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.
Founded in 1964

Editor in Chief
JOHN F. BERNER
P.O. Box 672, Roswell, Ga 30077

Associate Editors

Northeastern region . . . . . WILLIAM FELDSER
Rt. 4, Box 419, Meadow Rd., Manheim, PA 17545
Southeastern region . . . . . RODNEY PECK
1029 Quail Dr., Harrisburg, N.C. 28075
Great Lakes region . . . . . BILL KOUP
8016 Bear Pass, Churubusco, IN 46723
Ohio Valley region . . . . . CHARLES WAGERS
2162 Resor Rd., Fairfield, OH 45014
Mississippi Valley region . . . . . BOB HOUGLAND
1011 N. Market, Sparta, IL 62286
Bad Lands/Black Hills region . . . . . LES FERGUSON
Rt. 1, Box 37A6, Hot Springs, SD 57747
Southwestern region . . . . . A.J. WESOLOWSKI
10355 E. Cholla, Scottsdale, AZ 85260

Archaeological Consultant
Gregory Perino, 1509 Cleveland, Idabel, OK 74745

Officers

President . . . . . **JOHN F. BERNER**
P.O. Box 672, Roswell, GA 30077
Vice President . . . . . **WILLIAM FELDSER**
Rt. 4, Box 419, Meadow Rd., Manheim, PA 17545
Secretary . . . . . **JANE WEIDNER**
P.O. Box 88, Sunbury, OH 43074
Treasurer . . . . . **DR. J. NEAL BROWN**
3335 Junaluska, Columbus, GA 31907

Directors

Chairman . . . . . RANDAL JONES, Paoli, IN

TOMMY BEUTELL (86) Tuskasegee, NC
CLEM CALDWELL (86) Danville, KY
JIM DRESSLAR (86) Bargersville, IN
BOB ESPELAND (87) Goreville, IL
RON GARDNER (87) Shelbyville, KY
GEORGE HOKE (86) Macomb, IL
WILLIAM LEA (87) Carthage, NC
DON LEWIS (86) Flora, IL
RAY KILGORE (86) Cusseta, AL
JACK KISTLER (87) Logansport, IN
BILL KOUP (87) Churubusco, IN
KENNETH MCNEAL (86) Dayton, OH
DON E. SAILER (87) Paoli, IN
JOHN TILLEY (87) Chattanooga, TN
EARL TOWNSEND, JR. (86) Indianapolis, IN
JEFF WILKES (87) Savannah, TN

All rights reserved, Copyright 1986

Published quarterly: Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall by the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. 3335 Junaluska Dr., Columbus, GA 31907. Subscription $12.00 per year.

Third Class postage (USPS Permit #369) paid at Columbus, Ga 31907. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: G.I.R.S. 3335 Junaluska Dr., Columbus, Ga. 31907. Return postage guaranteed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The contribution of the G.I.R.S., J. Berner . . . . . Pg. 1
A Mother's love, B. Gahagan 5
Artifact substances defined, J. Berner 7
Keeping abreast, G. Fogelman 9
The Salado Indians, A. Wesolowski 11
Collecting in Randolph County, B. Hougland 15
Mrs. Byrkett's gorget, J. Kistler 19
Facts about Fakes, J. Berner 21
Cody Complex, Part II, L. Ferguson 25
Double-Bitted Axes, G. Perino 27
Treasures from Dark earth, E. Hunter 29
Books & Publications Review, J. Berner 32
Notice to Editorial Contributors . . . . . Cover 3

The contribution of the G.I.R.S.

by John F. Berner, Editor in chief

The value of any organization is measured in terms of the significance of its contribution to mankind. The G.I.R.S. is making a very significant contribution to the collecting fraternity. Following our reorganization in 1984, many important changes took place. Perhaps most noticeably is the quality standards of "Prehistoric Artifacts". We believe that our past six consecutive issues provides the highest quality of any publication in this field.

Our new Artifact "Rules and Regulations" approved by our Board of Directors and general membership in late 1985, now await testing. Our 1st Annual Mid-South show in Chattanooga, Tennessee this month will prove the strength of these procedures. However, this positive stand against fraud and deception is making a strong impression on other Artifact groups and Archaeological Societies. In recent months, many such organizations are following similar examples of our lead. Still, all of these efforts are like a grain of sand on the ocean floor in terms of the work that needs to be done.

Yes, dealers are welcome at G.I.R.S. shows

The ink was hardly dry on the flyers announcing our 1st Mid-South Show until rumors began to circulate. Some collectors heard that dealers were not welcome at G.I.R.S. artifact shows. False. Anyone, who is a G.I.R.S. member is welcome to exhibit, trade or sell at our shows. But, be the person collector or dealer; G.I.R.S. Rules and Regulations will prevail! Simply stating the facts; Fakes, Reproductions, Reworks and non-indian related material are not going to be permitted on the premises.

We also hear that some persons think that G.I.R.S. shows should be limited to "Display" only. The majority of our members look forward to opportunity for acquisitions and trades when attending artifact shows. The majority rules, and we see no reason to change.

A Genuine plea for help

It's true that the G.I.R.S. has enjoyed substantial growth in the past 18 months. But, in order to improve member benefits, we need to grow in terms of overall membership. The journal you are now enjoying can be expanded to include much more information and documentation. We can provide a much stronger posture against fraud. And we can sponsor more honest, clean artifact shows. Like all organizations, we are limited by the amount of our financial budget. And we will not spend more than we take in.

For more information purposes, let us share with you today that nearly 80% of every membership dollar is needed to provide the high quality publication our society enjoys. No officer or member is paid for any purpose or reason; all services are strictly volunteer and donated time for the benefit of our society. The other 20% of

our budget goes for postage and sponsoring shows. As a non-profit organization we are granted the benefit of reduced mailing costs and bulk rates. Please be aware that when a member moves without notifying us, our forwarding costs for sending a copy of the journal is increased by nearly 900%.

You can help the G.I.R.S. achieve many goals. If you will solicit or initiate one (1) new member among your friends or relatives, all the benefits described above can be available right now. We appreciate your support. Thank you.

Pictured artifacts need not be expensive or rare

Are you intimidated by many of the artifacts shown in recent issues? Rarity or high cost is not the criteria for having your treasures pictured in this journal. Admitted, some have been expensive, and many are rare, but certainly not all of them. As Editor in chief, I set no value on an item which is to be published. The sole standard for publication is that the item be authentic, at least 90% complete; and not simultaneously pictured in another journal. I do not intend to picture parts!

In this issue, Mr. Greg Perino shows us some very interesting examples of artifacts which are neither rare, nor expensive. If you have photo contributions or information which you would like published, send it to any Associate Editor or myself.

We welcome your opinions and viewpoints

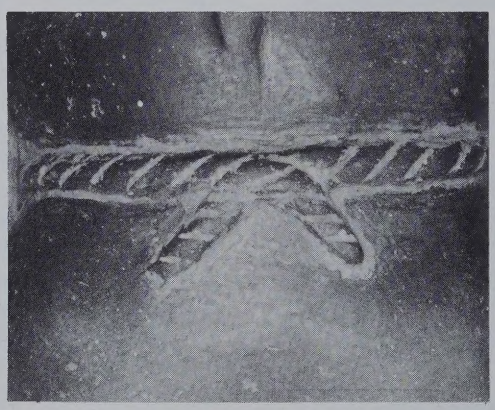
I can't help but think that too few new opinions and thoughts are being shared. The early writing and revelations by Moorhead, Mills, Shetrone, Holmes, Moore and others became the cornerstone of today's ideas. I'm sure many persons opposed their opinions and ideas at that time. One excuse repeated again and again (especially among the psuedo-scientific environment of today's professional) is that it is not popular to oppose previous viewpoints. So for the past 80 some years, information is merely editorializing documentation.

Now there has been some new opinions, but most have come from the amateur sector. Knoblock introduced the evolution of the "Bannerstone" in 1939. Twenty years later, Townsend shared his views on the enigmatic "Birdstone". In 1985, Perino enlightened us on "Flint Typology" and Highsmith explained the "Fluted Axe" tradition.

There are both qualified amateurs and professionals who through their study and discovery have fresh thoughts and viewpoints which deserve to be shared with others. "Prehistoric Artifacts" welcomes such contributions.

Introducing the G.I.R.S. symbol

There was a plea for a G.I.R.S. symbol as early as 1978. To date ours is the only society without one. Enlisting the aid of top professional designers (who volunteered their expertise); we are pleased to introduce the G.I.R.S. symbol (which appears atop Page 1). It will appear on Show Announcements, Membership Cards, Award Plaques, etc. The design itself is a symbolic interpretation from a fine ancient Chlorite pipe found in Southern Ohio. This artifact is cabineted in the collection of Director Clem Caldwell, Danville, Kentucky.



FRONT COVER PHOTO: Very unusual kneeling hooded effigy water bottle of full figured Human (male). This effigy was found in Mississippi County, Arkansas in early 1986. It exhibits a rare and not previously recorded braided sash or rope around the waist and tied in the back. Made of highly polished Bell Plain finish of the Crosskno or Pemiscot Bayou variety, the head features an elaborate hair style, top knot, almond shaped eyes and pierced earlobes. Measuring 7" height, 4-1/2" in diameter, it probably dates from the Classic mid-Mississippian period.

Collection of Len and Jane Weidner, Westerville, Ohio

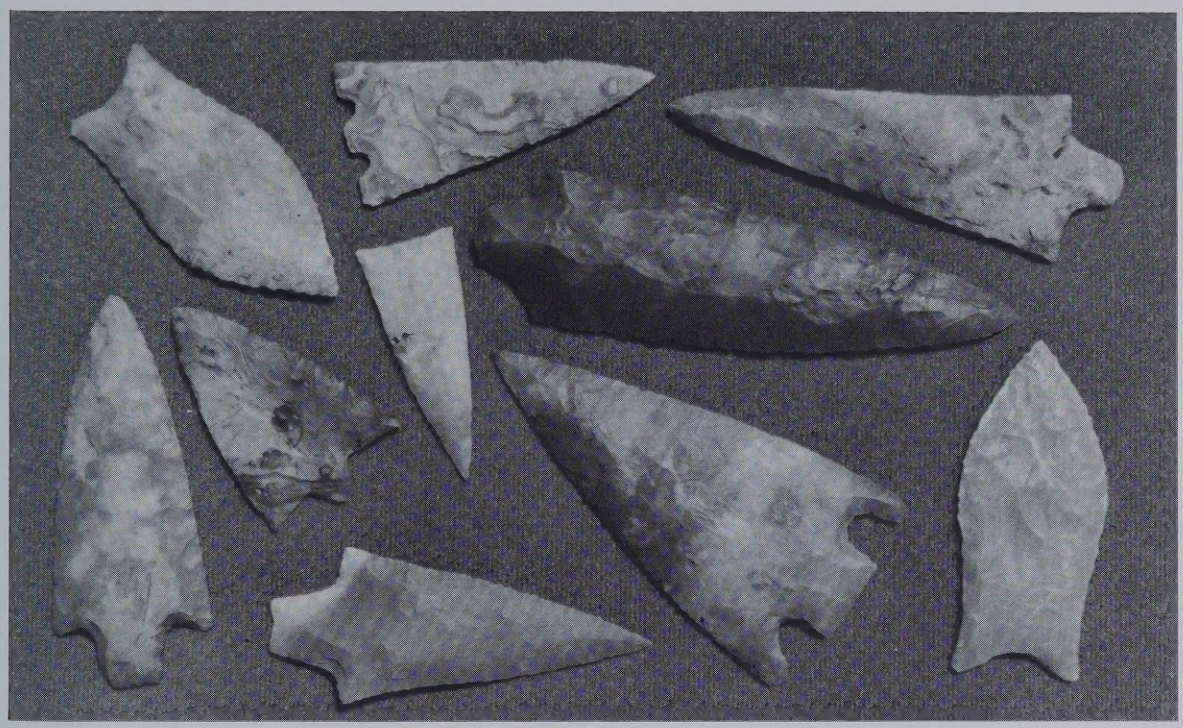


FIG: 1

Excellent collection of Florida chert and agate projectiles found in Hillsborough and Pasco counties. Two Paleo points found at the same site and appear to have been made by the same person having the same style of chipping. (Found 20 yards apart), one in 1981, the other 1985, personal finds.

Collection of Son Anderson, Riverview, Alabama

FIG: 2

Exquisite Burial Urn pottery vessel, measuring 13-1/2" diameter and 11" height featuring a conventional design engraved into the artifact after firing. This sand tempered Black Filmware pottery was found along the Tombigbee River in Alabama.

Collection of Barry W. Griffin, Martinez, Georgia

FIGS: 3 & 4

(Top) Red & white painted grayware "Breast Effigy" hooded water bottle, measures 5" height, 4" diameter; recovered by Bill Rowlett at the Campbell site, Pemiscot County, Missouri (associated with bottom vessel); Red & white painted Human effigy headpot water bottle with child-like features; measures 4-1/4" diameter, 4-1/4" height.

Collection of Blake Gahagan, Maryville, Tennessee

A Mother's love

by Blake Gahagan

Death was a very real part of life for the Mississippian Indians - an event to be contended with regularly, if not daily. This fact along with their strong belief in an afterlife was probably instrumental in the development of their "Southern Death Cult Religion." One of the mortuary practices of this religion was the placement of burial offerings with the dead to take on their journey to the afterlife. Sometimes, very elaborate and unusual items were made especially as burial accompaniments. These gifts for the dead included a variety of objects, such as pottery vessels, flint blades, finely made flint points, shell ornaments, and various other items. The quantity and quality of the gifts depended in part on the status of the individual.

An infant burial of the "Southern Death Cult" type was recovered by Mr. Bill Rowlett of Lafe, Arkansas on the Campbell Site in Pemiscott County, Missouri. The burial was of indeterminent sex and bone preservation was poor. Two unusual pottery vessels were placed with the burial as grave offerings. The vessels included a small headpot and a breast effigy water bottle. Both vessels are painted red and white. The unusual thing about these vessels is the way they were placed with the burial. The breast effigy was placed so that the nipple was in the mouth of the small headpot (1984: Rowlett personal communication).

The facial features of this headpot are child-like instead of the usual death-like countenance of an adult. The headpot is probably the nearest thing to actual portraiture left by the Mississippian people. In this case, the headpot was most certainly made to represent the dead child.

Why was the breast effigy placed in the mouth of the headpot? Was the infant still nursing at the time of death? The breast effigy representing the Mother's breast, was placed in the mouth of the headpot so that the child could nurse. In this way the child would not become hungry on the trip to the afterlife.

These two vessels were made by the same individual, probably the infant's Mother. The Mother was obviously very heartbroken over the death of her child, possibly her first born. Her great love and her strong "Death Cult" belief were reasons for the creation of the child-like headpot and the breast effigy. The headpot represented the dead child; the breast effigy vessel represented the Mother's breast.

This Indian Mother showed her great love for her child in life, and in death. She provided for her infant's trip to the afterlife the best way she knew how. What emotion greater than a Mother's love?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Many thanks go to Mr. Bill Rowlett who was kind enough to relate the information concerning the burial to me.

Personal communication: Bill Rowlett
Nov., 1984

FIG: 5
Huge Talc/Steatite Elbow pipe weighing 12-1/4 lbs., measuring 10" long, 7" high and 4" wide. This artifact was taken as payment on a bill by Dr. D. H. Garrison in the early 1900's. Found Tate County, Georgia.
Collection of Robert Palmer, Cleveland, Georgia

Artifact substances defined

by John F. Berner

Collectors and archaeologists often disagree about the identification of the substance from which certain artifacts have been manufactured. The querries surround both material and terms of description. Hopefully, the following information will assist in simplifying this quandry. Please consider that in many situations, the only means of explanation is psuedo-scientific in nature.

ARGILLITE - a fine grained slate-like rock, gray to black; takes an extremely high polish

BASALT - a dense, darkly colored, fine grained (often glassy like) volcanic rock

BAUXITE - reddish brown/tan; the principal ore of aluminum containing ferric oxide and silica impurities

CANNEL COAL - a bituminous coal (low in heating power) often used for ancient ornaments

CALCITE - a calcium carbonate, yellowish to greenish white, very soft (often called "Cave Onyx")

CATLINITE - an indurate claystone, reddish in color; found in Minnesota and named in honor of George Catlin

CHERT - a siliceous rock with chalcedonic (translucent) structure, occuring in limestone

CHLORITE - yellow, brown or greenish; any one of several hydrous silicates, related to the Micas

CLAYSTONE - reddish brown, sedimentary slate-like stone with Mica inclusions

CONGLOMERATE - a rock composed of pebbles and gravel embedded in a loosely cemented matrix (generally the matrix is darkly colored)

DIORITE - a dark green, nearly black; granite-like rock containing feldspar and hornblende; a coarse variety of Basalt

DIABASE - a coarse variety of nearly black Basalt

FELDSPAR - a mineral composed of silicates of aluminum, sodium, calcium or barium

FERRUGINOUS - discoloration in rock caused by high ferric oxide content

FLINT - any variety of stone that breaks with a conchoidal (shell-like) fracture

GALENA - a whitish gray, heavy mineral, principally the ore of lead

GNEISS - a metamorphosed rock containing feldspar and mica; minerals arranged in distinctive colored light and dark layers

GRANITE - a hard, coarse-grained igneous rock composed principally of quartz, feldspar and mica

GREENSTONE - various kinds of grayish green compact rock which has its color imparted by chlorite inclusions

HEMATITE - a blackish red, or brick red mineral; the chief ore of iron

HORNBLENDE - a green, or bluish green, or black mineral formed during the cooling stage in igneous rocks

IGNEOUS - formed by the action of a fusing heat within the earth (rock consolidated from a molten state)

LIMESTONE - rock composed wholly, or in part of calcium carbonate such as by secretion of animals; a sedimentary deposit

LIMONITE - a yellowish brown iron oxide, fairly soft rock

METAMORPHISM - changes in composition and texture of rock, caused by earth forces accompanied by heat, pressure, moisture, etc.

MICA - mineral silicates commonly found in igneous and metamorphic rock; transparent layers which separates into thin planes

OBSIDIAN - gray, black, or reddish darkly colored and transparent volcanic glass (can be chipped or flaked like flint)

PIPESTONE (Ohio) - an indurate clay (sedimentary stone) with colors ranging from gray, greenish gray to yellow, orange and maroon

PORPHYRY - an igneous rock that has a ground mass, enclosing crystals of feldspar or quartz

QUARTZITE - rock composed primarily of the mineral quartz (a metamorphosed sandstone)

QUARTZ - a hard crystalline, vitreous (glass-like) mineral silicon dioxide, occuring as a component of granite or sandstone; or as pure crystals

SANDSTONE - a rock consisting chiefly of quartz sand, cemented with silica, iron oxide, etc.; yellowish tan, gray or reddish brown

SCHIST - a medium to coarse grained rock made up of easily split layers of micaceous minerals

SEDIMENTARY - composed of fragments of other rocks (deposited after transportation from their sources); includes rocks formed by precipitation, or calcerous secretions of animals

SHALE - a metamorphosed stone ranging in color from gray to black having laminated layers of fine clay-like particles

SLATE - a fine grained sedimentary rock with contrasting layers of color ranging from greenish gray to bluish; or purplish gray

STEATITE - massive talc (soapstone), dark green, brownish or nearly black; found in extensive layered beds of rock

TRAP ROCK - a dark fine grained igneous rock, generally with a columnar structure such as found in basalt or dolerite

FIG: 6

Dark Brown Conglomerate full grooved axe, found in the 30's by the Benefil brothers, 3 miles Northeast from the confluence of the McKinley Creek and the Tombigbee River in Monroe County, Mississippi. Measures 4-1/8" length, 3-5/16" width, 1-5/8" thick.

Collection of Dr. Neal Brown, Columbus, Georgia

Keeping Abreast

by Gary L. Fogelman, Editor/publisher
Indian-Artifact Magazine

Loyalty to a group or a particular publication is fine, but anyone who thinks that one publication can supply all the information necessary to keep abreast in the field of artifacts can be sadly mistaken.

As editor of a publication deeply involved in the Indian Artifact hobby, I felt that I should be aware of other publications and what they were doing. Even though I already subscribed to a number, the first thing I did upon starting IAM was to subscribe to even more.

It didn't take me long to see that some publications being offered were quite simply picture books. Not don't get me wrong. These type of publications provide a vehicle for documenting many fine specimens. But other publications go further by providing interesting and stimulating articles. Some even go further in publishing site reports, analysis of the finds and comparisons with similar and related sites. Finally, there are the professional publications, usually full of articles with excess wordage, complicated graphs and charts, percentages and all kinds of material designed solely to impress other professionals and show how professional the author is. For the layman, these types of publications are all but worthless.

Financial considerations are definitely a factor determining how many publications a person receives; and the above mentioned factor of loyalty. This point was made very clear when I received a call from a member of an archaeological association seeking to enlist my aid and that of IAM in a future endeavor. The person talked about Fake artifacts, show rules and other issues. Strangely, his views and those of IAM were identical. Unfortunately he never took the time to learn what we are all about.

In this regard, many collectors and amateurs commit the same sins as the professionally oriented. They insulate themselves from what is happening in their own field.

A number of publications are also very protective of the material they publish and will not allow reprinting of information. So if you don't receive their publication; you may never learn about it anywhere else. Author's rights must be protected, but the dispersion and sharing of knowledge is equally important. I consider it very egotistical for some groups or societies to assume that *everyone* reads *their* publication. This is far from the facts.

In closing, I think that one of the best things a collector can do today is get involved. It makes a person aware of who can and cannot be trusted, which artifacts are genuine, and which are fake; plus the latest discoveries in terms of knowledge and artifacts. So by all means, support your local organization, but please don't deprive yourself of valuable knowledge that may be gained through other avenues.

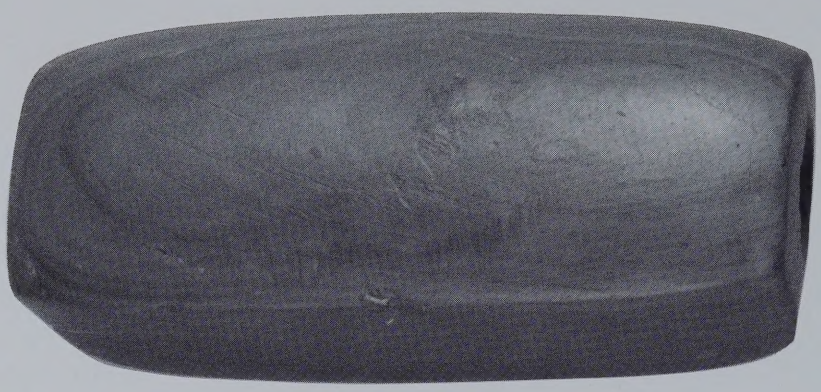


FIG: 7
Fine "D" Humped Reddish Brown Claystone Bannerstone, found by a Mr. Pulley along Beech Creek near Clifton, Wayne County, Tennessee in 1984. Measures 3-3/8" in length, 1-1/4" wide, 1-3/8" high and is perforated completely through.
Collection of Ray Kilgore, Cusseta, Alabama

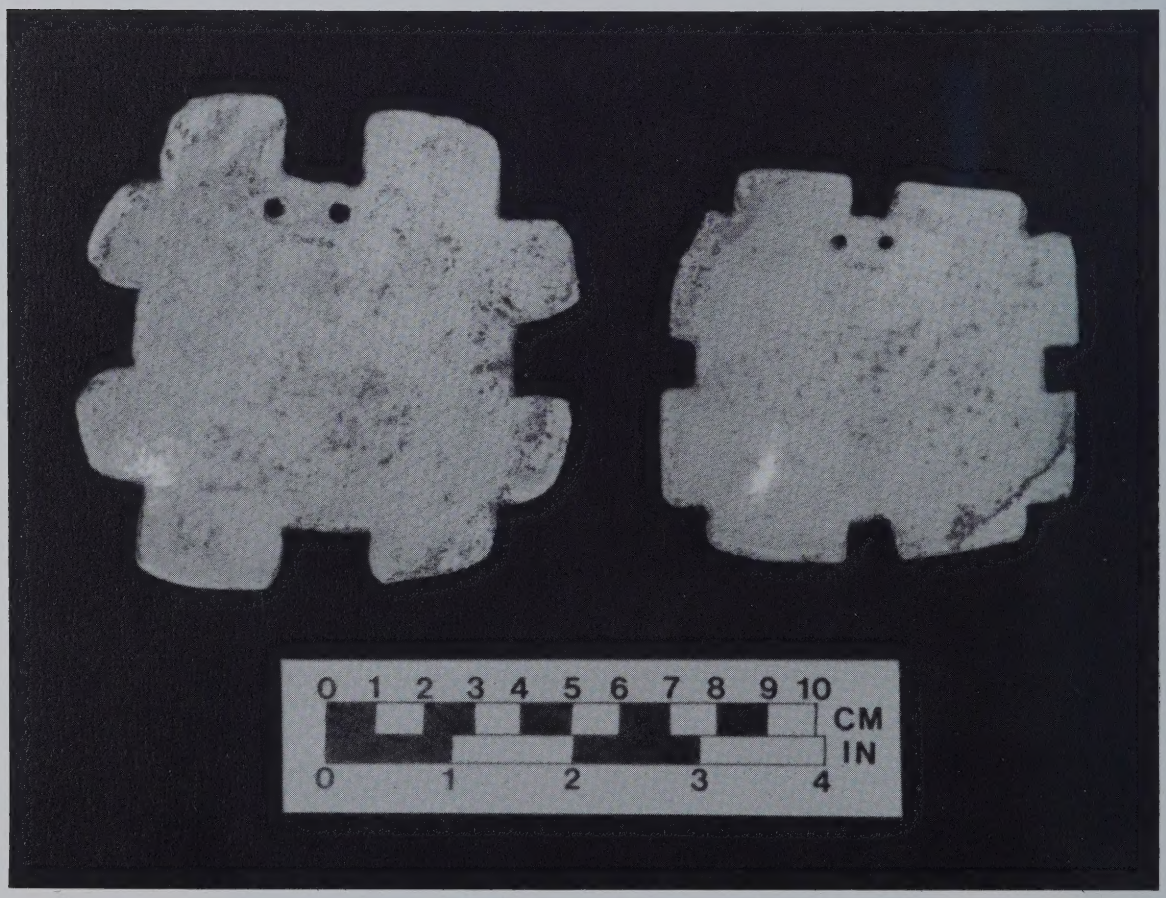


FIG: 8
Square Cross Shell Gorgets dating from the Woodland period, Dallas culture (1000-1400 AD). These are perhaps the oldest type of shell gorget and associated with the early and most elaborate expression of the "Southern Cult".
Collection of Joe Andrews, Piedmont, North Carolina

The Salado Indians

by A.J. Wesolowski

The Salado (from Rio Salado or Salt River) are probably a southern extension of the Anasazi into the Gila and Salt River basins. They apparently originated in the Little Colorado River plateau area and migrated southwest approximately 1100 AD and again about 1250 AD. This culture persisted in the Gila/Salt district until sometime around 1450 AD, when they disappeared.

The illustration shows two distinctive pottery types of the Salado Indians. One is the "Gila" shouldered Olla. The other is a Gila polychrome bowl. It is interesting to note that both the Sinagua and the Tonto Cultures have the Gila Polychrome pottery as well; which indicates intercourse among all three cultures. The Salado also teamed up with the Hohokam to erect the Casa Grande structure, described in a previous issue of "Prehistoric Artifacts".

Unlike the Hohokam, the Salado buried their dead in the flesh (either in a semi-flexed or extended position). The Salado produced very fine projectile points and high sided metates with trough shapes, and utilized rectangular Manos. The Salado also produced 3/4 grooved axes and full grooved stone mauls.

Cotton was cultivated in this arid region and from these fibers, the Salado made large Cotton blankets. Food stuffs gathered and cultivated include: Corn, Pumpkin, Squash, Beans, Lima Beans and Amaranth (Cox comb). Acorns, Mescal, Mesquite, Cactus, Walnuts, Wild grapes and Yucca were part of the staples utilized by the Salado.

This highly developed ancient culture used reed cigarettes, fine stone beads, shell pendants, stone bowls, bone tools and implements from the horn of the Big Horn sheep. This fascinating culture occupied the Tonto Cliff dwellings, just north of Phoenix, Arizona.

While the many cultures East of the Mississippi River are better known and identified throughout archaeological records; the development of painted pottery vessels was more advanced in the desert regions of Southwestern United States.

FIG: 9
Large "Gila" shouldered Olla, 11" height; and a "Gila Polychrome" painted bowl of Redware, ca. 1100 to 1450 AD.
Collection of A.J. Wesolowski, Scottsbluff, Arizona

FIG: 10

Human full figure effigy water bottle. This Bell plain finish vessel featuring ear ornamentation with a hand on one knee down and the other hand on the other knee up is unusual. Found in good condition, and repaired. Height 5-1/2", Arkansas, site unknown.

FIG: 11

Tripod effigy water bottle with human faces modeled on each lobe. Found in Scott county, Missouri in perfect condition. Measures 9-1/2" in height, 6-1/2" diameter.

FIGS: 12 & 13
Side and frontal view of rare Rim effigy bowl, featuring a "rattle head" Human face, opposite a Mace effigy. Measuring 7" in diameter, 6" in height, this fine Mississippian ware was discovered at the Bradley place, Crittenden County, Arkansas.

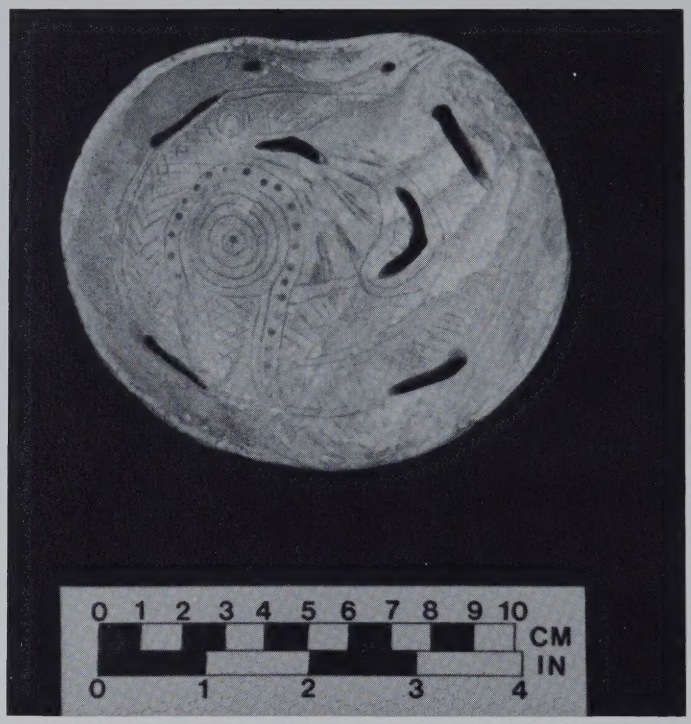


FIG: 14

"Cut-out" Rattlesnake motif gorget from the Woodland period, Dallas culture (1450 to 1750 AD), measures 4-3/4" in diameter and manufactured from Conch shell. Found at the Thompson site, Gordon county, Georgia.

Collection of Rodney M. Peck, Harrisburg, N.C.

FIG: 15

Unusually fine Discoidal or "Chunky" stone found on a Ft. Ancient site in Wythe County, Virginia. This is the only known crystal quartz specimen that is perforated. The material is the second hardest rock known (second only to a diamond). Measures 3-1/2" dia.

Collection of William Feldser, Manheim, Pennsylvania

Collecting in Randolph County

by Bob Hougland

I have been a relic collector for over 25 years. I have had my share of good luck and more than my share of bad! But, I guess this is about average for anyone who plods through the mud looking for his "Eldorado".

Randolph County is located in the southwestern part of Illinois; it is bordered by St. Clair to the north, Washington and Perry to the east, and Jackson to the south. The Mississippi River is to our west. This is some of the best relic hunting in the southern part of Illinois. Many fine pieces pictured in some of the journals, old and new, have come from the county of Randolph and those that surround it. The most well known sites here would be the Modock Rock Shelter and the historic Kaskaskia Indian Village; The Guebert Site.

Over the years I have had the good fortune of seeing a lot of the best relics found here during the past 50 years. There has been everything from Hopewell pipes to a 6 inch dovetail, and fine bannerstones found here. I have been fortunate enough in my time to have found two broken pipes, a large drilled plummet, some good flint, axes, and several nice celts. On the other hand, I can remember at least 4 broken bannerstones, a very large celt (broken) and a fine dovetail broken in half. I once missed finding a fine large discoidal by getting to the field an hour late. Another local hunter had gotten there and left before I had left home! This discoidal is near 5 inches across, and is the largest I know of to come from this county. It was later sold and is now in a collection in Bonne Terre, Missouri. A good friend of mine once found a fine flint adz. It was made of highly colored Kaolin flint. It too has left here and now is part of a large collection in Collinsville, Illinois. How did all those relics get away from me? Oh well, that's life!

Except for the Kaolin flint, highly colored flint is rare. Most of the colored flint was used by the Hopewell people. These sites are usually cluttered with heat treated flint. The most common flint found is white, tan, brown, and a fossil chert that comes in a variety of dark colors. The other good source of flint is Hornstone, or nodular flint. This flint comes in shades of gray and blue-gray. These pieces usually take on a brown color patination with age. Hornstone artifacts are sometimes found in caches; they were chipped into oval blanks and stored for later use.

There are many fine relics still around, many are laying around in machine sheds, old boxes, and some have been stored away and forgotten. Once in a while you get lucky and get a fine piece to add to your collection, but even the "lucky" days are getting further and further apart! The old saying "you can't own them all" is true. If you could, I doubt it would be near as much fun.

Many of our best sites have been destroyed by strip mining here in Randolph, St. Clair and Perry. Add to this no-till farming, land put into pasture, and the farmer's general distrust of the public so it is easy to see why fewer and fewer relics are being found, but; I keep looking!

FIG: 16

An extraordinary collection of fine clear crystal projectiles assembled from a wide range of cultures including Paleo through Woodland. The large spear in the center is a Savannah River type point and was found in McDowell County, North Carolina. It measures 3-1/2" in length. The Clovis point was found in Alamance County, North Carolina.

Collection of Bud Owensby, Quarryville, Pennsylvania

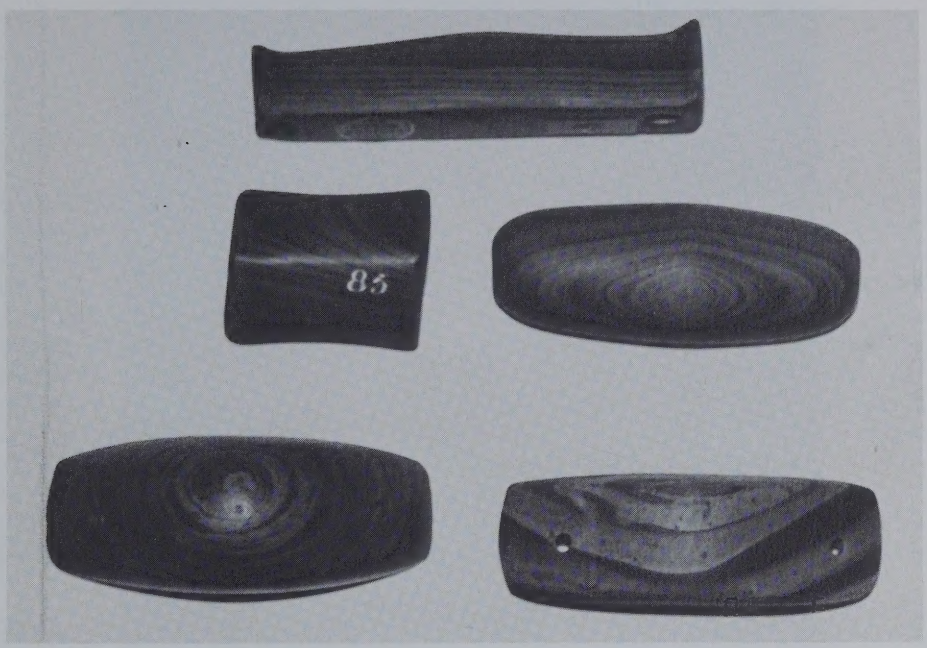


FIG: 17

(Top) Bar amulet, banded slate 3-7/8" length, found Noble County, Indiana; (center left) Hourglass type banded slate bannerstone, found Ottowa County, Ohio; (center right) Tubular Bar amulet, banded slate found at Tiffen, Ohio; (Bottom left) Banded slate Boatstone, 3-5/16" length, found Lapeer, Michigan; (Bottom right) Raised center, banded slate gorget, found by Bernard Green in Shiawasee County, Michigan in 1950.

Collection of David G. Shirley, Muncie, Indiana

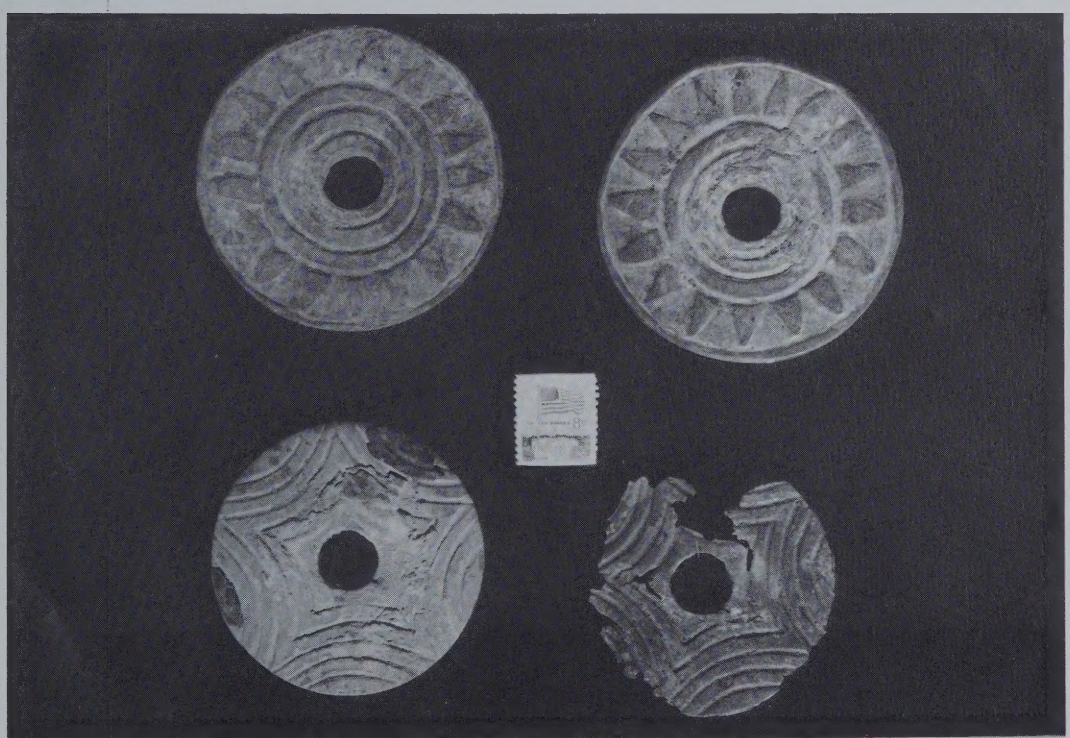


FIG: 36

Finely carved Spiro Mound Earspools, bottom left showing evidence of copper overlay, bottom right illustrates copper overlay only.

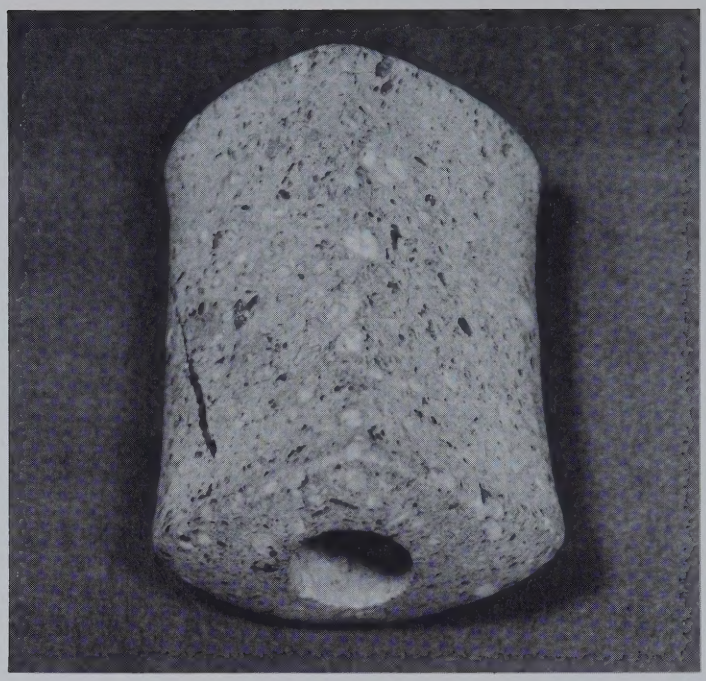


FIG: 18

Fine Triangular Bannerstone made of Green spotted granite, found on the Little Muddy River in Jefferson county, Illinois by Paul Restoff in 1974. Measures 3" in length, 2" width.

Collection of Dale & David Guy, Pinckneyville, Illinois

FIG: 19

Classic Olla with red, black and white design. Note "Bear-paw" design on upper neck. Featuring a very fine painted surface, this large vessel measures 14" height, 16" diameter and is attributed to the Gila culture 1200-1400 AD in New Mexico.

Collection of Sam & Nancy Johnson, Murfreesboro, Arkansas

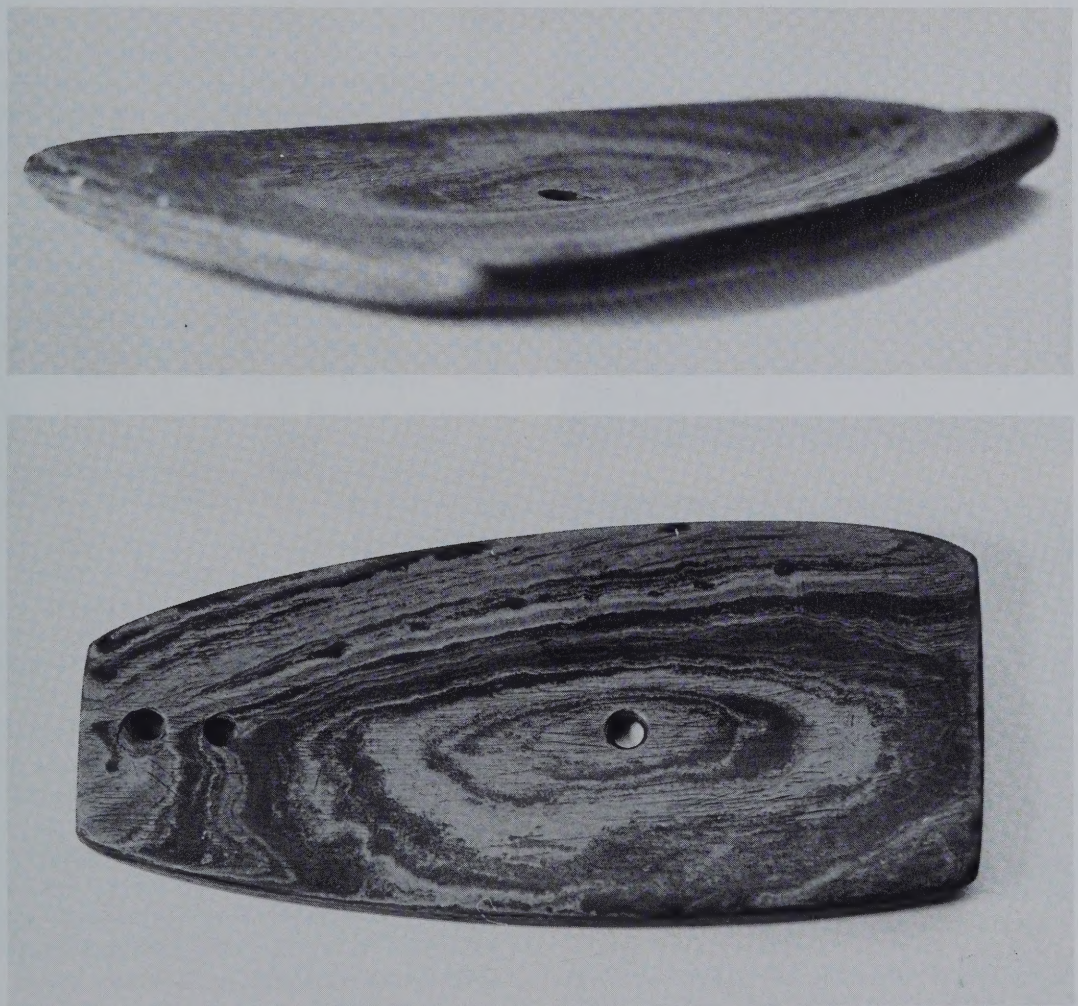
Mrs. Byrkett's Gorget

by Jack Kistler

In the autumn of 1970, my oldest son Mark, came home from school with the news that his teacher Mrs. Byrkett, had brought some Indian relics to school for the class to see. Mark had learned his father's lessons well. He should always be aware of any Indian artifacts that "old dad" might be able to investigate. Being only nine years old, Mark wasn't exactly sure what was in the small tin box that contained Mrs. Byrkett's artifacts. He knew there was a bannerstone, but he wasn't sure what kind it was. There were also some arrowheads and one of those "thin flat things" with the little holes.

Naturally, I immediately wanted to see what the relics were. I have always been fond of slate artifacts and I was most eager to see the bannerstone. I assumed the "thin flat one" was a common pendant or gorget. I had Mark ask Mrs. Byrkett if she would show them to me. She told Mark that I could see them at the school's annual Fall Festival which was about a week away. I didn't know how I could wait that long, but I did!

The night of the Fall Festival finally came. I met Mrs. Byrkett and was led to the trunk of her



FIGS: 20 & 21
Concave or dished out banded slate Glacial Kame gorget, measures 5-5/8" in length, 2-1/2" width. Found near Bringhurst, Carrol County, Indiana by Reuben Henry Clewell in late 1800's.
Collection of Jack Kistler, Logansport, Indiana

car which contained the tin box with the artifacts. Inside the box was a nice, but damaged pick bannerstone, about 15 common arrowheads, an odd shaped naturally formed stone, a small piece of antler that had been drilled as a pendant, and the finest Glacial Kame slate sandal-sole gorget I had ever seen. The gorget was manufactured from green banded slate and displays the unique "dished out" or concavo-convex characteristics of this type. The length is 5-3/8 inches while the width is 2-1/2 inches. The thickness is only 3/16 inch.

I asked Mrs. Byrkett if she would consider selling the gorget. Her answer was no. She explained that she took her artifacts to school from time to time to share with her students, but more importantly, they had been in her family for close to 100 years and she didn't feel it would be proper to sell them. I then asked Mrs. Byrkett if I could visit her at her home in order to obtain any information she might have concerning the gorget and the other artifacts. She consented.

On visiting Mrs. Byrkett, I learned that the artifacts had all been found by Reuben Henry Clewell, Mrs. Byrkett's grandfather. Reuben H. Clewell was born in Pennsylvania in 1833. After his discharge from the Union Army following the Civil War, Reuben moved to Carroll County, Indiana and settled north of the small town of Cutler where he labored as a carpenter and a farmhand. It was here that Reuben found his small collection of Indian artifacts. In later life, Reuben moved a couple of miles to the north to settle in the small town of Bringhurst. Around 1902 he moved to nearby White County where his son James was living. Reuben Clewell passed away in 1907, the same year that his granddaughter Leyanna Clewell Byrkett was born. The artifacts were cared for by Reuben's son James Clewell until his death in 1946. At that time they passed into the possession of James Clewell's daughter, Mrs. Byrkett.

Two of Reuben's artifacts were marked by him. The naturally formed stone has Reuben's initials and the date 1884 carved into it. The sandal sole gorget also has his initials plus the name of the small town of Bringhurst printed in faded ink.

After being in her family for so many years, it was very difficult for Mrs. Byrkett to part with the slate sandal sole gorget. But after knowing me for 12 years and understanding my efforts in collecting, she was kind enough to entrust me with this fine Glacial Kame artifact that her grandfather had found so many years ago. I received this fine artifact into my collection on June 14, 1982. My appreciation for it has grown considerably since that fall day in 1970 when I first saw this gorget in the trunk of Mrs. Byrkett's car.

THE GLACIAL KAME CULTURE
(A Very Brief Summary)

The Glacial Kame Culture gets its name from the practice of burying the dead in the ridges and hills of glacial deposits of sand and gravel. This late Archaic culture has left evidence of its existence in portions of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Ontario, Canada. This culture has been carbon dated to approximately 1900 B.C. in Saginaw County, Michigan. Most writers agree that the culture lasted until about 500 B.C.

The Glacial Kame people are probably best known for their association with birdstones, tube pipes and sandal-sole gorgets made of marine conch shells. These artifacts along with several other types are usually very well manufactured and artistically pleasing to behold.

Robert Converse explains in his book, *The Glacial Kame Indians,* that the unique shape of the slate sandal-sole gorget discussed in this paper was an attempt by the Indians to duplicate the shape of the conch shell gorget that the Glacial Kame people are known for. Perhaps when the difficult to obtain conch shell was unavailable in the Great Lakes area, slate was used as a substitute.

REFERENCE:

Converse, Robert N., *The Glacial Kame Indians*
Kellar, James H., *An Introduction to the Prehistory of Indiana,* 1983

Facts about Fakes

by John F. Berner

A premise that many knowledgeable collectors use to determine authenticity is that if you look close enough, Fakes will have some flaw in pattern, material or workmanship. Some even say if you take sufficient time, the artifact will "talk to you". Today's reproductions are doing less talking than ever before! That's because modern reproductionists are carefully studying authentic specimens, using proper materials and producing nearly exact likenesses. Some recent works of flint by master knappers almost defy detection. Especially after color enhancement and artificial ageing. Let me explain. New reproductions are often thrust into sand to remove loose flakes and remove the sharpness. This produces a simulated pattern of wear. Then color enhancement by chemicals improves the attractiveness of the artifact which is hidden in the natural raw material. Finally, artificial ageing and surface burnishing produces a false patination. These marketers are not very timid about pricing the reproductions now ready for market. It has been estimated that nearly a half million dollars worth of these frauds are distributed each year, and this figure is growing. Other peripheral items such as Discoidals, Pipes, Bannerstones, Shell or Pottery artifacts; not included. A dozen or so well known spurious dealers have the opportunity to enjoy an average extra income of about $42,000 each! Not bad for a sideline!

Don't misconstrue this to suggest that I might consider giving up. Not at all. But, I certainly intend to speed up my learning process. Knowledge is power. Education is the key. Each of us can learn by the self-education process. Unless you can afford to cut the losses and write off bad investments, please be careful!

The Stings Continue

Several recent stories have surfaced. One recalls tales of underwater discoveries being made in the mid-south. Out of type and rare "artifacts" are being found. Engraved Human Skullcaps, exotic stone items, etc. Supposedly, scuba divers are finding these things in deep holes in rivers and streams. More newly engraved shell is showing up, and some authentic bone artifacts (originally discovered plain) now contain beautiful engraved designs.

FIGS: 22 & 23

An assortment of modern reproductions (or fakes) offered for sale on a typical Saturday Trade Day in Collinsville, Alabama. Top: assortment of flint reproductions priced from $12 to $60 and a bogus birdstone. Center: $10 to $12

spear reproductions. Bottom: A few genuine common tools mixed in with south of the border Pottery reproductions with dirt caked on to look old. These are represented as ancient and genuine!

Another story takes place in Kentucky. A collector who surface hunted only for more than 20 years discovers a human burial surfaced by the plow. He does some digging and finds some other artifacts. He figures he can use some help. He enlists the aid of a friend. More discoveries are made. Then it happens. A magnificent "Great Pipe" is found. Since he is not very knowledgeable about artifact values, he is more than willing to trade his share of other artifacts for sole and undisputed title to the "Great Pipe". It appears he has made an excellent trade. Not so! The "Great Pipe" is a Fake. He learns that he has traded a fine collection of Genuine ancient artifacts for a worthless modern "Fake".

This "Fake" Great Pipe is shown for your benefit. It is made of California steatite; and has no business in Kentucky. It measures 8" in length; 4" in height and weighs about 1-1/2 lbs. After manufacturing the surface was coated with Silica Gel, and polished to a black luster. The "Fake" Great Pipe has been donated to the G.I.R.S. Educational Program and will be available for your examination at our shows.

FIG: 24
"FAKE" GREAT PIPE from Kentucky. Measures 8" in length, 4" height, and weighs 1-1/2 lbs. Made from a California steatite or talc coated with Silica Gel and buffed to a black luster.

Incidently, a number of these fakes were being offered throughout the mid-west in the early '70s, and a number of them found homes in Eastern museums. One of these Artifakes is now traveling with an exhibition being shown throughout the U.S.A. Many such reproductions came to life in the small town of Pearl, Illinois during the past 20 years.

Artifact modification can be profitable.

Restoration of authentic ancient artifacts is an acceptable practice by museums and collectors alike. In the following paragraphs I will not discuss restoration or repair. I am revealing information about modern reworking or modification of authentic artifacts by changing the ancient surfaces and or shape. There is but one purpose, and one result. Profit, and deceit.

A few years ago, I used to spend spare time by visiting owners of major collections. Often a topic of conversation surrounded those special artifacts which had slight dings or missing portions (which detracted from being classed as great pieces). We always agreed it was a shame these items could not have been found in more perfect condition. As many collections have been dispersed, you can't help but wonder what became of those specimens.

I won't keep you in suspense. Over the past 12 months, I have been witness to the following: I recognized a beautiful Flint Ridge dovetail that was missing its head. Recently, it changed ownership. Now it appears perfect, except that it is about 1" shorter. I remember a magnificent Fantail Bird with a serious plow scar on the tail section. Now, it appears quite perfect with a slightly narrower tail. At a recent relic extravaganza, I couldn't help noticing an ancient shell mask with a portion of the narrow end missing. It has changed hands again; but now it is perfect (excepting it is shorter). One time I paid particular attention to a large slate Winged Bannerstone with more than its share of cultivation damage on the Wing edges (I even considered buying it and having it professionally restored). That will be unnecessary now. It recently sold at a major auction in perfect condition, but just a little bit smaller than I had remembered. You'll enjoy this brief story. Ten years ago I gave away an axe that I personally found because it was badly scarred. I saw it last month and the surface scars have miraculously disappeared. Need I say more?

FIG: 24

Fine Adena projectile or knife made of Coral and found in the State of Florida, county unknown. The pollyps in this material can readily be seen in certain areas from which the ancient sea life animal was formed. Extremely thin, this artifact measures 4-15/16" in length, 2-1/4" width.

Collection of Bud Owensby, Quarryville, Pennsylvania

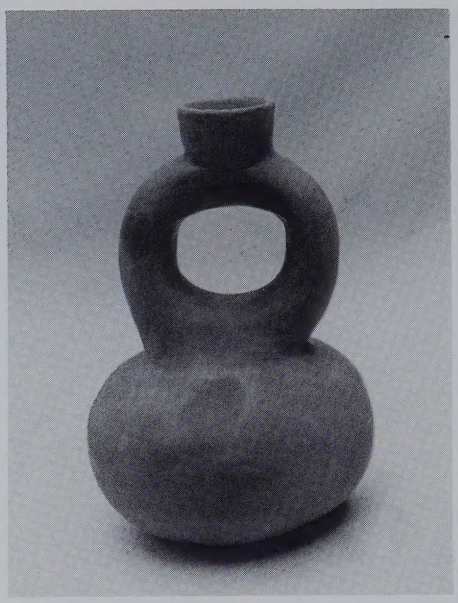


FIG: 25
Grayware perfect Stirrup Water bottle with Bell Plain finish. Measuring 8-3/4" height, 6" diameter and found in Mississippi County, Arkansas.
Collection of Bill Bickers, Marietta, Georgia

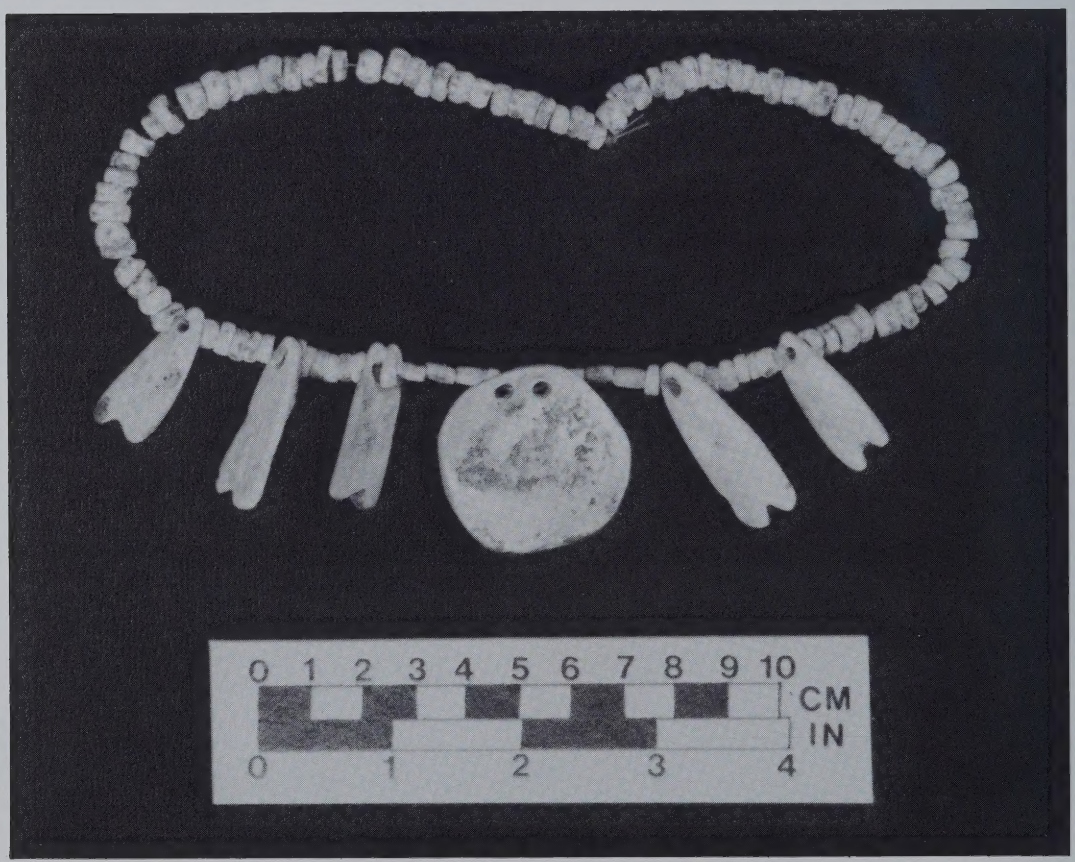


FIG: 26
"Columella" shell necklace with shell gorget and pendants dating from the Woodland period (1000-1500 AD), found W.P. Buchanan site, Smyth County, Virginia.
Collection of Joe Andrews, Piedmont, North Carolina

Cody Complex Projectiles, Part II

by Les Ferguson

The Cody Complex is an archaeologist term for a culture of prehistoric Indians existing 8,000 years ago, and comprising four segments from the same ancestry. The distinctive segments or groups became further separated with the passing of time. By comparison; the early historic Sioux culture was composed of seven tribes living throughout three great plains states. As they emerged into the 7 distinct tribes each spoke separate languages; yet they still could understand one another. This situation took place over a mere few hundred years. Consider if you will, separation over thousands of years. These conditions produced the many different cultures identified here in North America.

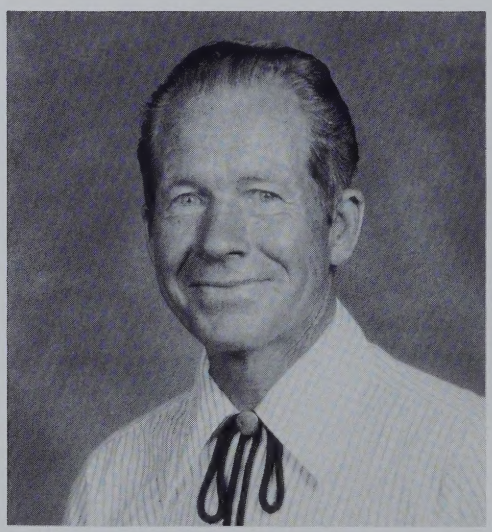
In the Cody Complex, the classic lanceolate projectile "Scottsbluff", the long slender "Eden Valley" projectiles, "Scottsbulff Types #2 and #3" emerged into prominence. All four groups manufactured the distinct Cody knife which is found only on campsites of each group. Many times all previously identified projectile types are found on the same campsite, or in various combinations. There is the probability that they were allied and may have hunted together. With subsequent growth of the groups, separation grew. We can understand change, especially when we consider changes that have taken place in this land in the 360 some years since it was first settled by white man.

FIG: 27
Scottsbluff Type #2 and #3 projectile points, all personal finds by the owner.
Collection of Les Ferguson, Hot Springs, South Dakota

Cody Complex Projectiles, Part II - cont'd.

The Cody Complex projectiles illustrated are Scottsbluff #2 and #3. Type #2 (left center and right outside) are triangularly shaped featuring square shoulders and basically straight bases. They are manufactured from semi-translucent Lange agate and gray chert respectively. The remaining points are Type #3 and feature concave bases with serrated blade edges. This type was only recently discovered in a cornfield in Central Eastern Colorado which was investigated by Dr. Wormington. This site was a Bison Kill site where hundreds of Bison were driven into a deep, steep sided arroyo. The site was found to have been nearly filled with the remains of these animals, of which ancient man harvested only a small portion of those near the top of the mass. This site remained undiscovered for nearly 8,000 years.

A few years ago, the occupants of a small plane flying over the area noticed the outline of the ancient arroyo and the different color of the growing corn. Curiosity led to investigation and the excavators were astounded to find an artifact type never previously discovered or typed. Both Type #3 projectiles are manufactured from the Lange agate. The material is so named because of the discovery of the quarry site located on land belonging to the Lange brothers. It is multi-colored, semi-translucent, waxy material with excellent chipping quality and found only in this area.



Les Ferguson
Black Hills &
Badlands Editor

Born in a western South Dakota homestead in 1916, Les Ferguson is the third generation of the first white settlers in this area. He has been an ardent artifact collector since the age of five, and has studied many ancient campsites and their related components. He is the author of books on the subject of artifacts. Since first recruited in 1969, Les has unselfishly provided interesting articles to the G.I.R.S. for the past seventeen years. The G.I.R.S. certainly appreciates Les Ferguson and takes this opportunity to express our thanks.

Double-Bitted Axes, or Picks?

by Gregory Perino

There is a type of tool found in southeastern Oklahoma and the adjoining parts of Texas and Arkansas that is double-bitted and axe-like in form. It is made of native quartzite knapped to shape. The tool was identified as an axe long ago because it looked like the heavier double-bitted axes found in northeastern Oklahoma and adjoining parts of Arkansas and Missouri. Those found in southeastern Oklahoma and adjoining states are thinner, narrower and lighter in weight. When new, they have pointed bits (Figs. A, B); when slightly used the bits have soil polish on them (Fig. A). After being resharpened several times the bits become rounded to flattened and the edge is close to the hafting (and were discarded Fig. C).

A trait these tools have in common with modern long-handled shovels large Mississippian hoes, late Archaic stemmed hoes and Dalton adzes is that when new all have pointed bits, but when resharpened several times the bits become rounded to flattened. Pointed bits are a hallmark for new digging tools.

Like many other tools these may have had other uses. Some were found at the Mahaffey Site (1978), on Hugo Lake that had the edges heavily abraded and sometimes rounded from chopping hard materials. The materials most likely were some of the manos and mortars also found at the site. These were sharpened by chopping or pecking polished surfaces on mortars and manos (by the local natives who might have used wornout hafted picks to do the job). This was noted by the longitudinal chop marks seen on the working surfaces of manos and mortars found at the Mahaffey Site, whereas similar sharpening of manos and mortars at Lake Eufaula was accomplished by the pecking process using quartz cobbles as hammerstones. Hammerstones produce star-like fractures which are quite different in appearance from the elongated chop marks left by edged tools.

Perino, Gregory
1978 Archaeological Investigations at the Mahaffey Site, CH-I, Hugo Reservoir, Choctaw County, Okla.

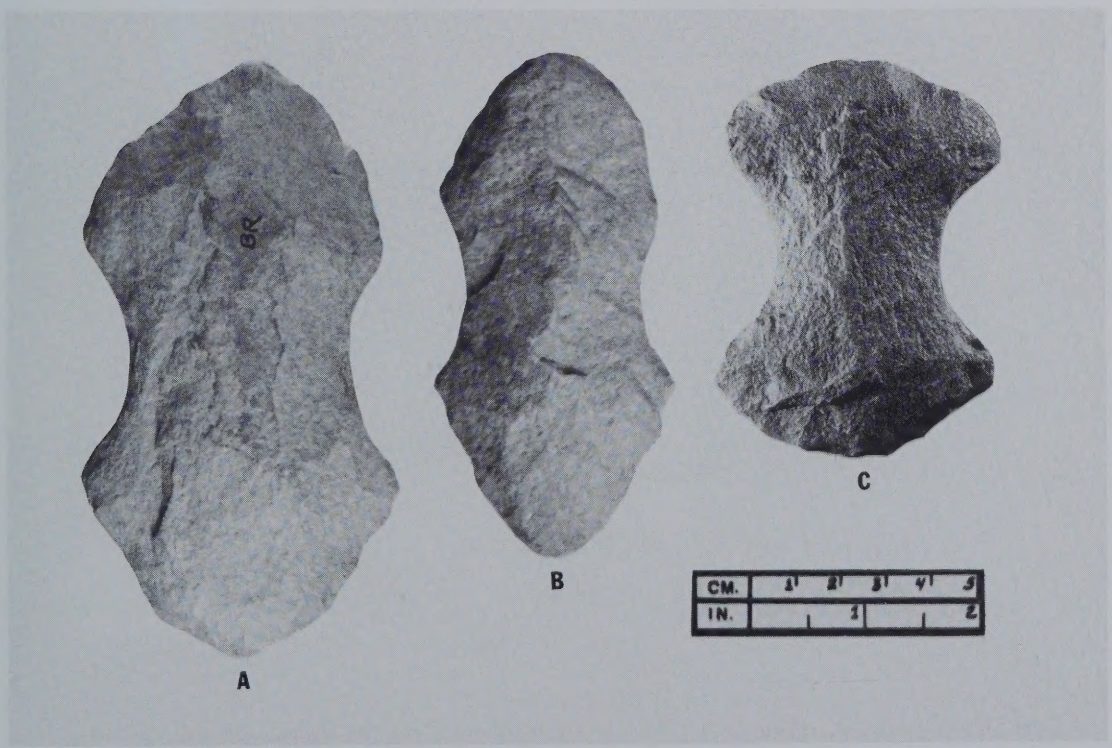


FIG: 28
Double-bitted Axes/Picks from Southeastern Oklahoma. A, B - found in Southeastern Oklahoma near Red River (pointed bit tools are newer and show less use); C - found at the Roden site is worn out.
Collection of Greg Perino, Idabel, Oklahoma

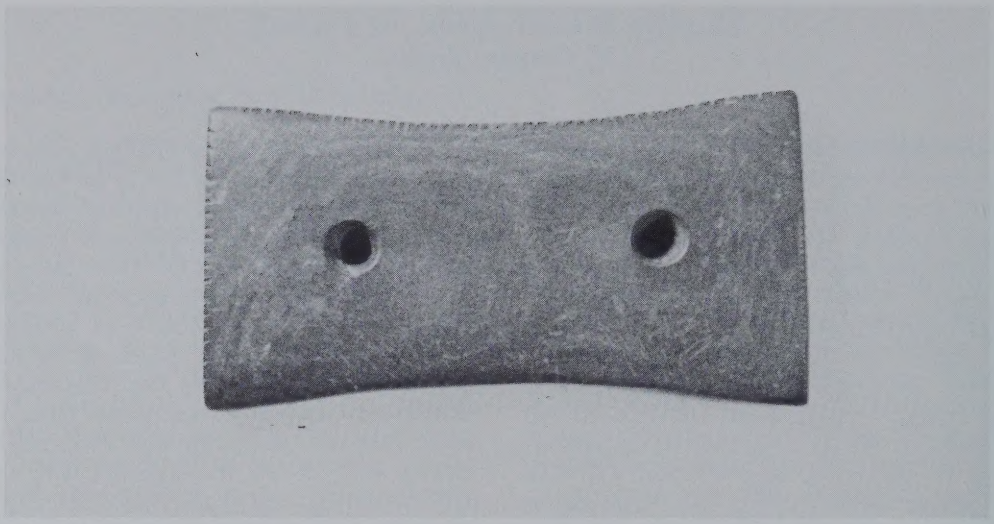


FIG: 29
Bowtie shape Gorget of brownish colored mudstone found by Bobby Blalock in Hardin County, Tennessee in May, 1984. Measuring 3" in length and 1-1/2" in width, there are 298 Tally marks along the sides of this artifact.
Collection of the Wilkes Family, Savannah, Tennessee

FIG: 30
Finely made Adena Trapezoidal Pendant and Adena Quadraconcave Gorget of banded slate. Both show wear and polish in the perforations and calcerous deposit from association of a burial. Shown 3/5ths actual size, these artifacts were found in association with the famous "Owl" effigy great pipe at the Crib Mound in Spencer County, Indiana.
Collection of Don Champion, Cannelton, Indiana

Treasures from Dark Earth

by Eddie Hunter

Most collectors and amateur archaeologists find a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction discovering ancient artifacts on the surface of recently cultivated farmland. For some strange reason, I have been attracted to the Dark Earth of rock shelters and caves. While hunting plowed fields is not too strenuous, exploration of rock shelters can be hard work, often difficult to reach and then searching in cold, damp and dark environments.

The particular site in which an unusual variety of artifacts have been discovered is just such a place. It has been nearly and totally ravaged by previous treasure hunters over a period of many years. In fact, less than 30% of the original ground surface remained undisturbed. My curiosity was aroused with the idea that something may have been overlooked or missed.

By very careful examination, my friends and myself discovered a very small area previously undisturbed. The significance of our finds is certainly worthy of sharing with others. Unfortunately, it is not known what previous examiners may have discovered, so it is impossible to correlate our discovery to theirs.

To date, no diagnostic flint or projectile types have been discovered which might further assist in identifying an exact time frame for which the following illustrated artifacts may be identified. Note: The pendants in Fig: 31 are tenatively identified as shell, awaiting further analysis.

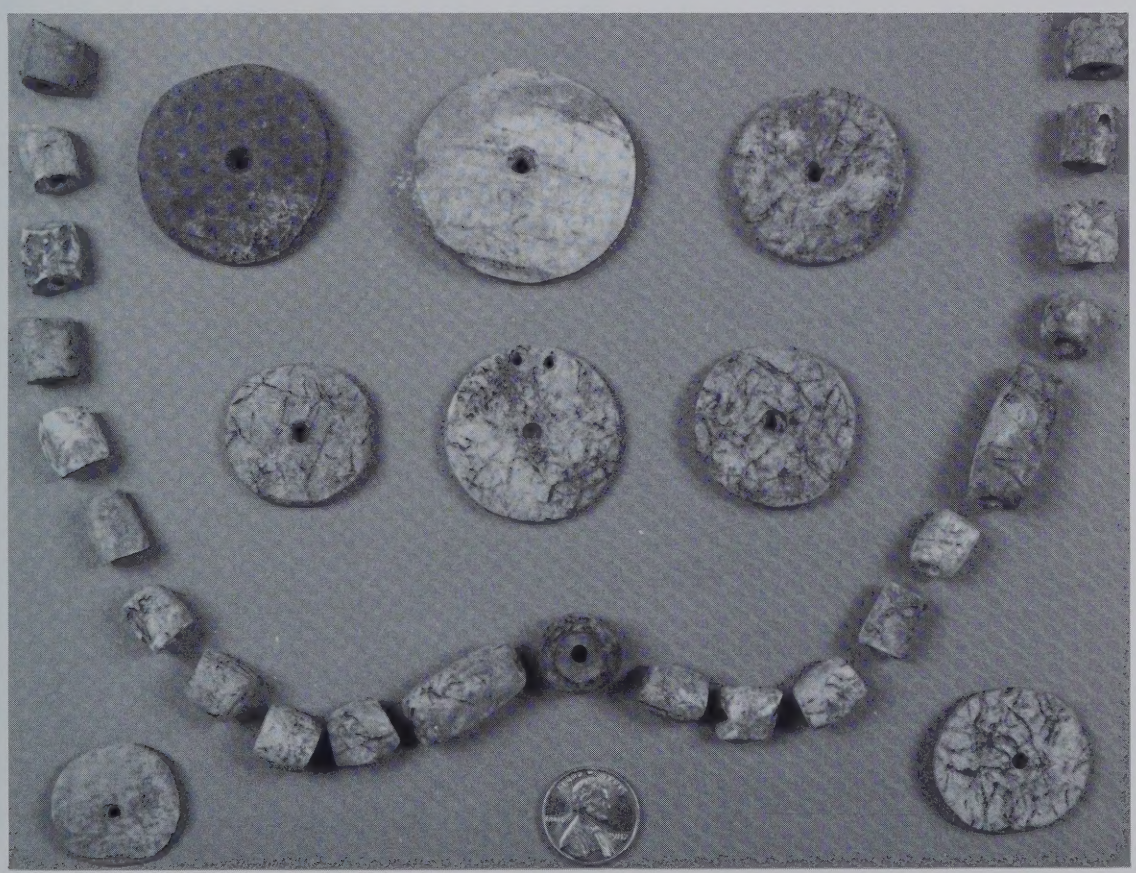


FIG: 31

Eight single perforated Shell pendants and twenty-one shell beads, one Cannel coal bead found in rock shelter. Note burial deposit present on shell pendants.

FIG: 32

Ten double perforated Shell pendants (largest measures 3" in diameter). Also shown are two partial pendants, two Bear Canines. All items found in near proximity. Note the "Turtle" effigy (center left) and the open-beak "Eagle-Head" pendant (center right).

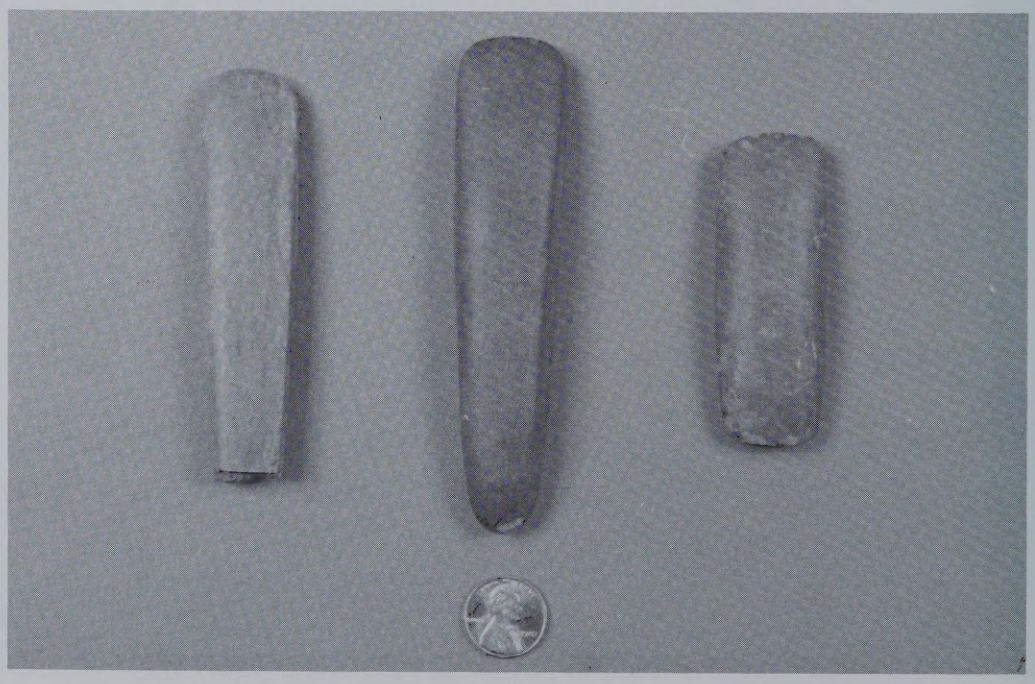


FIG: 33

Three highly polished double-bitted Greenstone celts or chisels. Largest artifact measures 4-1/2" length.

Collection of Eddie Hunter, Murphysboro, Kentucky

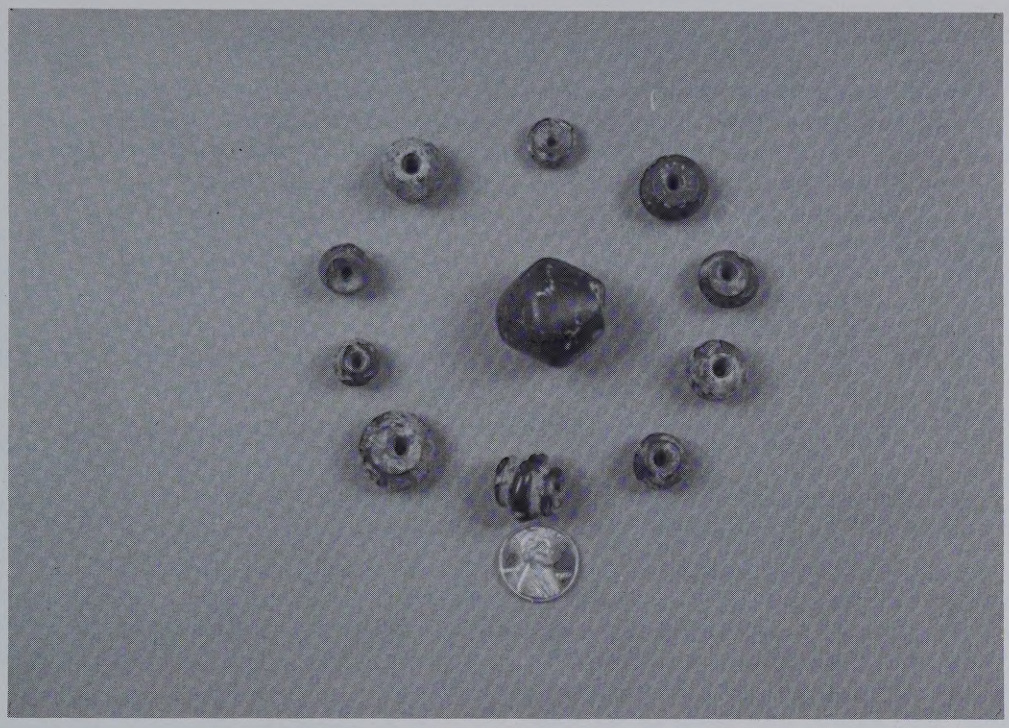


FIG: 34
Eleven Cannel Coal perforated Beads. Usually two were found nearby each perforated shell pendant. Notice the shape of the bottom, center bead.

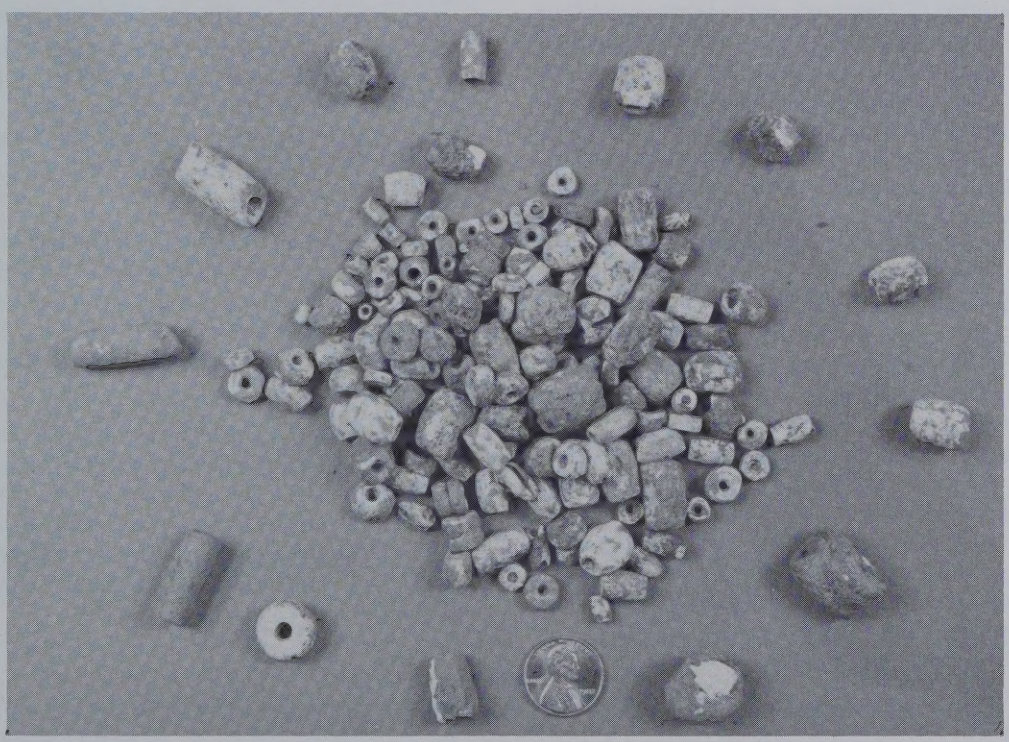


FIG: 35
Group photo of various style and shaped shell perforated beads found in the Dark earth rock shelter.
Collection of Eddie Hunter, Murphysboro, Kentucky

Books & Publications Review

by John F. Berner

FLINT BLADES and PROJECTILE POINTS of the North American Indian, Lawrence N. Tully, Steven N. Tully; Privately published 1986. 240 pp, photos, hardbound. This dedicated work is the result of 12 years of visiting collectors and institutions, documenting authentic prehistoric blades and projectile points. This father and son effort combining the talents of Lawrence "Red" Tully and his son Steven (who was responsible for the excellent professional lighting and photography) of hundreds and hundreds of fine artifacts. I can't rave enough about the excellent photography in this fine publication as the Tully family engaged frontal lighting, side lighting and in a number of instances back lighting to best show the detail of each item illustrated. For those of us who work at trying to portray artifacts, we can certainly appreciate the time and patience involved.

The author has selected particular artifacts to be shown which are not only important from the standpoint of typology, but also it is obvious that a sincere dedication was made to include some of the most outstanding flint artifacts yet discovered by modern man. While I have always appreciated Flint artifacts, I deliberately chose to build collections of items other than flint. After spending a number of very pleasant hours with this book in perusing the exquisite printed work; I found myself wondering if I should have seriously gathered a few of these magnificent items for myself. Expecially interesting is the author's approach to photograph and display many pieces with the recorded and labeled histories. In most instances, such valuable documentation would be face down so as not to take away from the beauty of this ancient craft. I found this method of illustration enhances the overall work. For those who appreciate Flint artifacts, and those who may want to reconsider the collectibility of Flint, this book cannot be too highly recommended. Available at $24.95 plus postage from Lawrence N. Tully, Rt. 7, Box 169, Benton, KY 42025.

INDIAN-ARTIFACT MAGAZINE, Gary L. Fogelman, Editor, published quarterly, approximately 72 pp per issue, subscription rate $15.00 per year. May be ordered from: Indian Artifact Manazine, Inc., R.D. #1, Box 240, Turbotville, PA 17772.

Now in its fourth year of publication, IAM is certainly a worthwhile publication. Covering a wide gamut of information on all phases of Indian artifact collecting and interests, Mr. Fogelman (the editor of IAM) must be commended for his genuine efforts to raise his pen and voice against the dishonest dealers who sell fakes and reproductions, as well as the makers.

A special section that is particularly appealing is entitled "Creme de la Creme" (loosely translated from the French, it means best of the best). This is a category where extemely fine artifacts are illustrated and documented. (The owner gets a certificate suitable for framing).

Key to the success of IAM is Editor Fogelman's efforts to secure regional contributors to the magazine. These guest editors provide a real variety of information, and many perform double duty by photos, pen and ink illustrations or both to supplement and enhance editorial articles.

In the most recently released issue, I personally learned about the art of "Prehistoric hafting", "Controversial opinions from readers", "Specific Point Typology", "Indian Archery", "Herbal Traditions" and "Strange Finds"; just to name a few.

I have read IAM off and on over the period of its publication life. While many publications which I review have left me with little or no mental reminders of their contents, Gary Fogelman's IAM issues of two and three years ago are still easy to recall from memory. I'm glad I subscribe.

Notice to Editorial Contributors

Please forward all materials (articles, photographs, etc.) to your nearest Regional Editor (names and addresses listed in the front of this journal). If this is not possible, please forward information to the Editor-in-Chief.

1. Articles are preferred typewritten and double spaced on standard 8-1/2" x 11" paper. The author's name and address should appear below the title.

2. Photographs must be glossy black & white: 8 x 10's preferred, 5x7, 4x5's acceptable. NO POLAROIDS!

3. When submitting photographs, please include the following: Size, color of artifact, description of type of material, location of find (when known) such as County, state, name of finder, etc.

4. If quoting another article of publication, please credit the source with a footnote and biographical entry.

5. All photographs, articles, materials submitted cannot be returned after publication as such items are retained in the permanent files of the G.I.R.S.

6. Recently published material may be rejected unless specific reasons are given for doing so. If you have submitted the same information to another publication, please notify us when submitting.

Back Issues of Journals

This society is now in the 20th year of publication. Supplies of some Back Issues are extremely limited. We urge you to order copies of issues desired without delay:

	1966 through 1969	$5.50 each
Regular issues:	1970 through 1983	$5.00 each
	1985	$4.00 each
Special issues:	"Copper" 1978	$10.00 each
	"Pottery" 1979	$20.00 each
	"Dovetails" 1980	$20.00 each
	"Birdstones" 1982	$20.00 each

1986 Membership & Subscription Dues

The Board of Directors of the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. (a non-profit organization) have determined that the 1986 Dues will be set at Twelve ($12.00) dollars. This entitles each member to receive Four (4) quarterly journals. Membership & Subscription dues begin with the Calendar year.

Address all correspondence to:

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.
3335 Junaluska, Columbus, GA 31907

Statement of Purpose

The specific purpose of this non-profit National Society is to promote friendship and trust among persons interested in the preservation of authentic prehistoric North American artifacts by:

1. *Providing a medium of informational and educational exchange through the regular publication of journals.*
2. *Offering the opportunity for documentation and authentication of artifacts by the society's committee of specialists.*
3. *Taking a positive stand in opposing the display, exchange or distribution of questionable and fraudulent artifacts at society meetings.*

G.I.R.S.
3335 Junaluska Drive
Columbus, Georgia 31907

POSTMASTER: Address Correction Requested.
Use Form 3547, Please forward this piece.

NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION
BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT #369
COLUMBUS, GA 31908